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by

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for a

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR VIRTUAL CARRIER ADDRESSING AND ROUTING FOR GLOBAL SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE

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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR VIRTUAL CARRIER ADDRESSING AND ROUTING FOR GLOBAL SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE

BACKGROUND

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates generally to a system and method for addressing and routing of global SMS messages via a Signaling System 7 (SS7) network. More particularly, the present invention relates to a system including a "virtual" Home Location Register (HLR) and a "virtual" Mobile Switching Center that functions in an SS7 environment.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Traditionally, the international delivery of SMS messages via SS7 requires the implementation of the Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) Mobile Application Part (MAP) Send Routing Info for Short Message (SRI for SM), often referred to as "GSM MAP SRI for SM." The delivery requires that the GSM MAP SRI for SM message be sent from the originating carrier's Short Message Service Center (SMSC) or Global Short Message Service Center (GSMSC) to the destination carrier's HLR. The HLR, in turn, looks up the node address of the Mobile Switching Center (MSC) that is currently servicing that subscriber and returns it along with the unique International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) identifier for the handset in the SRI for SM response. The ensuing FSM is then sent from the international carrier's network to the MSC's node address. "FSM" refers to the ForwardShortMessage SS7 message that is used to actually convey or pass an SMS message.

[0003] Presently, to bridge the gap between the GSM "world" and American Mobile Standards, such as TDMA, network intermediaries have emerged. Such intermediaries receive SMS messages from one carrier and forward the message to another carrier that may be implemented using another standard. However, an intermediary is not itself a carrier, and, as such, has access to neither a HLR, nor a SMSC (or GSMC). Consequently, there is no real access to subscriber information. Nevertheless, the intermediary must support the SRI for SM mechanism if it is to provide complete service between an international carrier and a domestic carrier.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0004] The present invention provides a means for an intermediary to support the SRI for SM mechanism by providing a virtual HLR and a virtual SMSC (or GSMC).

[0005] More specifically, the present invention relates to addressing and routing SMS messages from international (foreign) subscribers to domestic subscribers. Aspects of the present invention enable messages to be transmitted between mobile stations through application of various functionalities including transforming message format, providing addressing and routing information, and creating virtual HLRs and virtual SMSCs.

[0006] In one aspect of the present invention, a method for routing a message from a first mobile station to a second mobile station is provided. The method includes receiving a routing request from a third party for routing a message from the first mobile station to the second mobile station, the routing request being received by an intermediary, determining to which carrier the second mobile station subscribes, creating an identifier based on the subscribed carrier, returning a routing response

from the intermediary to the third party for routing the message from the first mobile station to the second mobile station, the routing response including the identifier and information identifying the intermediary, from the point of view of the first mobile station, as a mobile switching center (MSC), or in the case of an SMS message, an SMSC.

[0007] In a further aspect, determining the appropriate carrier includes performing a lookup of the second mobile station against a database having a plurality of mobile stations associated with a plurality of carriers so that the intermediary functions as a virtual HLR.

[0008] In other aspects, the first mobile station may be an international mobile station such that a carrier associated with the first mobile station is on a Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) network. The second mobile station may be a domestic mobile station, and the subscribed to carrier and the intermediary are in geographic proximity.

[0009] In another aspect of the present invention, an intermediary network system is provided that includes a virtual networking device and a gateway interface device. The virtual network device may be configured to receive routing requests from third parties for routing a message from one mobile station to another mobile station and to return routing responses to the third parties. The gateway interface device includes a database storing a plurality of mobile station identifiers associated with a plurality of carriers. The gateway interface device may be configured to perform a lookup when provided a specific mobile station identifier and to return the carrier associated with the specific mobile station identifier. The gateway interface device may also be

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0015] The present invention addresses the problems that an intermediary, which is not itself a carrier, may encounter when transmitting a SMS from an international caller to a domestic caller using the GSM MAP SRI for SM by providing a virtual HLR and a virtual SMSC (or GSMC) that are "controlled" by the intermediary.

[0016] Before an embodiment of the invention is described in detail, one skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction, the arrangements of components, and the arrangement of steps set forth in the following detailed description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or being carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting.

[0017] Fig. 1 shows an intermediary 100 for addressing and routing global SMS messages in communication with an international carrier 110 and a domestic carrier 120. In the exemplary embodiments, the intermediary 100 includes a Virtual Network Milborne (VNM) 130, a SS7 Gateway Interface 140, and a bridging system 150, like that described in co-pending application no. 10/426,662, filed May 1, 2003, and assigned to Inphomatch, Inc. VNM is a commercially available product from Telesoft (United Kingdom). The VNM is effectively a protocol converter, sending/receiving SS7 messages on one of its sides and receiving/sending Internet Protocol (IP) messages on its other side using mapping or conversion software. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that other similar systems are available from

configured to create an identifier based on the associated carrier and to provide information to the virtual network device including the identifier based on the associated carrier and information identifying the intermediary, from the point of view of the specific mobile station, as a message or mobile switching center. As such, the virtual network device and the gateway interface device function as a virtual HLR and a virtual MSC such that, from the point of view of the third party, the intermediary appears to have a HLR and a MSC.

[0010] In a further aspect, the intermediary may periodically upload information, including mobile station identifiers of carriers supported by the intermediary, to the third parties.

[0011] The foregoing and other features of the present invention and their attendant advantages will be more fully appreciated upon a reading of the following detailed description in conjunction with the associated drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] Figure 1 is a schematic diagram of an intermediary in communication with both an international carrier and a domestic carrier to provide addressing and routing of global SMS messages via a SS7 network according to an exemplary embodiment of the invention.

[0013] Figure 2 is a flow diagram of a method for addressing and routing global SMS messages according to the exemplary embodiment of the invention.

[0014] Figures 2A-2G show various message requests or look-up tables that are used in implementing the method shown in Figure 2.

international carriers 110. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1, Teleglobe 160 assists in transferring SMS messages by converting information requests and responses from an international format, such as International Telecommunication Union (ITU) format, to a domestic format, such as American National Standard Institute format (ANSI). Teleglobe acts as an SS7 access provider, granting physical access to Teleglobe's SS7 cloud, performing the indicated ITU <----> ANSI conversion operations, and supporting the proper delivery of SS7 messages through appropriate routing table updates.

[0020] As shown, an exemplary international carrier 110 includes a HLR 112, a Gateway 114, and a SMSC 116. A SS7 network 162 connects the HLR 112 and Gateway 114 with VNM 130. Another SS7 network 164 connects the SMSC 116 with VNM 130. Although two SS7 networks are shown connecting the international carrier 110 to VNM 130 through Teleglobe 160, it is understood that there may be a single SS7 network. One or more Mobile Subscribers (MSs), such as MS_b 118 is associated with international carrier 110.

[0021] The exemplary domestic carrier 120 may also include a SMSC 122. Typically, a domestic carrier 120 will also have a HLR and a Gateway, but they are not accessed by the intermediary 100 in this arrangement. As seen in Fig. 1, there may be more than one network, such as a SS7 network (e.g., networks 172, 174) that is in communication with SMSC 122 and bridging system 150. This allows the intermediary to pick the best network available at any given point in time to communicate with the domestic carrier 120. One or more MSs, such as MS_a 124 is associated with domestic carrier 120.

other vendors. It is noted that VNM 130 is merely a protocol converter, and operates in conjunction with the present invention.

[0018] The SS7 Gateway Interface 140 includes a Persistence database 142, a Composite Routing Data database 144, and several additional components identified as Al 143, Tx 145, Svr 147, and Rx 149, interconnected as shown. Each of these components is described below.

- Persistence Database. If the SS7 subsystem is unable to deliver an SMS message (e.g., the destination MS is temporarily unavailable) then the SMS message may be stored in this repository until it can be delivered at some point in the future.
- CRD. Composite Routing Data (CRD) houses full and complete information on telephone number assignments under the North American Numbering Plan (NANP), preferably including up-to-the-second real-time notifications of number porting and number pooling events.
- Al. An Alert process, responsible for de-queuing messages from the Persistence Database when an alert notification (e.g., a MS is now available) is received.
- Tx. A Transmitter process, responsible for constructing Internet Protocol (IP) messages (that represent or encapsulate SS7 messages) and writing those messages to the VNM platform.
- Rx. A Received process, responsible for accepting Internet Protocol (IP) messages (that represent or encapsulate SS7 messages) that are read from the VNM platform.
- Svr. A central Transaction Control Protocol (TCP)/Internet Protocol (IP) server that controls communication with the VNM platform.

[0019] The SS7 Gateway Interface 140 shares information with both VNM 130 and bridging system 150. Bridging system 150, in turn, is in communication with one or more domestic carriers 120 and VNM 130 is in communication with one or more

[0022] Notably, the domestic carrier 120, through agreements with intermediary 100, provides a list of MSs associated with the carrier to intermediary 100, which in turn is used to update Teleglobe 160. The intermediary 100 stores this information, along with other relevant information, in its CRD database 144. This information is accessed by the intermediary when MS_b 118 attempts to send a SMS message to MS_a 124.

[0023] Fig. 2 shows one method, along with the data transmitted, to allow MS_b 118 to send a SMS message to MS_a 124. As described above, delivering the SMS message requires that the GSM MAP SRI for SM message be sent from the originating carrier's Short Message Service Center (SMSC) or Global Short Message Service Center (GSMSC) to the destination carrier's HLR. Because the intermediary 100 does not have a HLR or a SMSC, virtual HLR and virtual MSC mechanisms are provided to route global SMS messages via SS7. The virtual HLR allows the GSM MAP SRI for SM messages to be processed by the intermediary even though the intermediary is not a network that directly serves any subscribers. Fig. 2 demonstrates how the virtual HLR and virtual MSC mechanism are involved in a typical call flow.

[0024] In Fig. 2, the international carrier 110 has several different identifiers depending on the function accessed, as shown in data set 203. For example, for the SMSC function, the international carrier 110 has a Node Address 65-9100-7779, a Point Code (PC) 1.234.4, and a Subsystem Number (SSN) 8. Intermediary 100 also has identifiers associated with the particular functions performed by the intermediary 100. The Node Address 1-703-9618308 and PC 001-044-246 are the same

attempted when a service center address is already contained in the Message Waiting Data file."

[0028] As seen in the Fig. 2, the request message is received by Teleglobe 160 at PC 2.321.6 where it completes the necessary message conversions from ITU to ANSI and performs a Global Title Translation (GTT) operation at step 220. The GTT operation utilizes the list of Numbering Plan Area (NPA)-Exchange (NXX) ranges stored in look-up table 225 (see Figure 2B), which the intermediary 100 periodically supplies to Teleglobe 160, to 'map' the DN of the recipient or destination MS (i.e., 1-301-5551212) to the PC 001-044-246 of the intermediary's VNM 130. This information is returned in a data set 227.

[0029] At step 230, Teleglobe 160 issues a converted and properly-addressed SendRoutingInfoForSM request message 235 (see Figure 2C) to the intermediary's VNM 130. In this request message 235, the MTP OPC, the MTP DPC, and the SCCP Called Party are updated to reflect the request message originating from Teleglobe 160 and being transmitted to the intermediary 100.

[0030] The VNM 130 receives the SendRoutingInfoForSM request message 235 on its SS7 side, constructs a SMR_GET_ROUTING_INFO message 245 (in accordance, in this case, with Telesoft's platform) (see Figure 2D) on its Internet Protocol (IP) side, and issues that message out its IP side, at step 240. The SMR_GET_ROUTING_INFO message 245 includes various information including the Originating Address (65-9100-7779) and the Destination Address (1-301-5551212).

irregardless of the function (i.e., virtual HLR, virtual SMSC, and MSC). A separate SSN, SSN 6, has been provided for the virtual HLR. These identifiers are used routing a SMS message between MS_b 118 and MS_a 124.

[0025] In the exemplary method shown, MS_b 118, of international carrier 110 originates a SMS message that is addressed to (i.e., is destined for) MS_a 124, a MS of domestic carrier 120, which is indirectly serviced by the intermediary 100. For exemplary purposes only, MS_b 118 has a Directory Number (DN) 65-9850-2799 and MS_a 124 has a DN 1-301-5551212.

[0026] The international carrier's SMSC (not shown in Fig. 2) receives MS_b's 118 SMS message and dispatches a SendRoutingInfoForSM request message 205 (see Figure 2A) at step 210 to Teleglobe 160. For example, the SMSC, which resides at PC 1.234.5 and node address 65-9100-7779, constructs SendRoutingInfoForSM request message 205 and issues that message to Teleglobe's ITU facing access point (at PC 2.321.6).

[0027] This request message 205 may include information regarding a Message Transfer Part (MTP) Originating Point Code (OPC), a MTP Destination Point Code (DPC), a Signaling Connection Control Point (SCCP) CallingParty, a SCCP Called Party, a GSM MAP Mobile Station ISDN Number (MSISDN), a GSM MAP SM-RP-PRI, and a GSM Svc Cntr Addr. The SM-RP-PRI field is one of many fields that are defined by the GSM MAP specification in the SRIForSM and FSM SS7 messages. For completeness, the specification identifies the SM-RP-PRI field as – "This parameter is used to indicate whether or not delivery of the short message shall be

Address for the GSM MAP MSC Number, and a GSM MAP IMSI. Significantly, the virtual HLR Node Address and the virtual MSC Node Address are the same, but from the point of view of Teleglobe 160 and international carrier 110, they exist as if they were an actual HLR and MSC.

[0034] Teleglobe 160 completes the necessary message conversions (ANSI to ITU) and performs a GTT operation (for simplicity, illustrated here as a final GTT operation). The GTT operation 'maps' the node address of the destination SMSC (65-9100-7779) to the PC 1.234.5, which was returned as a data set 287.

[0035] Finally, at step 290, Teleglobe 160 issues a converted and properly-addressed SendRoutingInfoForSM response message 295 (see Figure 2G) to the destination SMSC of the international carrier 110 so the international carrier can send the SMS message to the virtual MSC address for final transmission to MS_a 124.

[0036] As indicated above, the intermediary 100 is not itself a carrier and, therefore, does not implement a real HLR. Moreover, the intermediary 100 does not have any access to real subscriber information. Nevertheless, the intermediary 100 must support the SRI for SM mechanism. The virtual HLR in accordance with the present invention works by returning its node address as the MSC value and by generating a unique IMSI value based on a few fields, as explained below.

[0037] To create the IMSI value, the intermediary 100, upon receipt of a SRI for SM message, performs a WNP lookup on the called MS-ISDN value. "WNP" refers to Wireless Number Portability. This lookup determines the intemediary's internal carrier id for the carrier that currently services that number. If the lookup fails for some reason, an error is returned with the value "unknown subscriber." Once the

[0031] The intermediary's SS7 Gateway Interface 140 software process, at step 250, accepts the SMR_GET_ROUTING_INFO IP-side message, retrieves the value of the Destination Address data element (which in this case is 1-301-5551212, the DN of the recipient or destination MS), and performs a number resolution or lookup operation against the intermediary's CRD database 144 to identify the carrier that currently services the indicated DN.

[0032] The intermediary's SS7 Gateway Interface 140 transmitter software process, at step 260, constructs a SMR_ROUTING_INFO_RESPONSE IP-side message 265 (in accordance, in this case, with Telesoft's platform) (see Figure 2E). The message indicates that the intermediary's virtual Mobile Switching Center (MSC), which resides within VNM 130 at node address 1-703-9618308, currently services the recipient or destination MS. The message also includes an artificial International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) value, which is created by combining the MCC, MNC, Internal Receiver ID, and Internal Index into the following format:

MCC-MNC-Internal Receiver ID-Internal Index.

For the above scenario, the IMSI may be 310-006-1-54321. The creation of the IMSI will be described in further detail below.

[0033] The SMR_ROUTING_INFO_RESPONSE IP-side message 265 is submitted to the IP side of the VNM 130. The intermediary's VNM 130 constructs a SendRoutingInfoForSM response or acknowledgement message 275 (see Figure 2F) at step 270 and issues that message to Teleglobe's 160 ANSI facing access point (at PC 001-044-230). The SendRoutingInfoForSM response message 275 includes the virtual HLR Node Address for the SCCP CallingParty, the virtual MSC Node

carrier id is determined, that value is used as an index into a separate table that maps carrier id's to MCC/MNC pairs, which serve as the first 6 digits of the IMSI. Each carrier customer of the intermediary has a unique MCC/MNC pair. The next field is an internal id of the actual component that processed the SRI for SM message. There may be several components working in parallel and this id is used to distinguish them. It is used to ensure that the ensuing FSM is processed by the same component. Finally, the last 5 digits of the IMSI are the internal message id that is assigned to each message by the VNM platform.

[0038] In the above example, the SRI for SM response would contain IMSI value 310-006-1-54321. The MCC/MNC pair for the destination carrier is 310/006, the receiver that processed the SRI for SM has an id of 1, and the message reference that the VNM assigned to that SRI for SM message is 54321. The IMSI value essentially serves as a session id for the entire SMS transaction. The intermediary 100 uses the IMSI value to identify the SRI for SM message and forwards it to the proper domestic MS. The "artificial" IMSI value serves to 'link' a preparatory SRIForSM SS7 message and a subsequent FSM SS7 message. As noted, all of this is hidden from the carrier's perspective.

[0039] An advantage of this method and system is that the virtual HLR creates virtual subscribers via a process that generates a unique value for the IMSI field of the response to the SRI for SM message. The virtual MSC allows the FSM MAP messages to be decoded and converted into the intermediary's proprietary format, as desired. Both the virtual HLR and the virtual MSC share the same node address, thereby collapsing the functions of what would typically be two network nodes into a

single level. This process is accomplished in a manner by which the far end network is unaware of this. From its perspective, the intermediary's virtual HLR is a real HLR and the virtual MSC is a real MSC.

[0040] The foregoing disclosure of the preferred embodiments of the present invention has been presented for purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. Many variations and modifications of the embodiments described herein will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art in light of the above disclosure. The scope of the invention is to be defined only by the claims appended hereto, and by their equivalents.

[0041] Further, in describing representative embodiments of the present invention, the specification may have presented the method and/or process of the present invention as a particular sequence of steps. However, to the extent that the method or process does not rely on the particular order of steps set forth herein, the method or process should not be limited to the particular sequence of steps described. As one of ordinary skill in the art would appreciate, other sequences of steps may be possible. Therefore, the particular order of the steps set forth in the specification should not be construed as limitations on the claims. In addition, the claims directed to the method and/or process of the present invention should not be limited to the performance of their steps in the order written, and one skilled in the art can readily appreciate that the sequences may be varied and still remain within the spirit and scope of the present invention.